

ABSTRACT

[0044] After an instruction loads data into a register at a first time, the register is monitored to see if it is read in a next clock cycle. When the data is read in a next clock cycle, the instruction is classified as a slowable instruction. An instruction address associated with the instruction is used to update a history table. The history table stores information to indicate if an instruction is a slowable instruction or a non-slowable instruction. When the instruction address of the instruction is encountered at a second time, the history table is used to determine if the instruction is slowable or non-slowable.